

CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONAL GUIDES

LAW ENFORCEMENT OCCUPATIONS

CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONAL GUIDE - NUMBER 457
2003

INTEREST AREA
SOCIAL



WHAT DOES A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER DO?

People depend upon Police and Sheriff Officers, Detectives, Investigators, and Special Agents in LAW ENFORCEMENT OCCUPATIONS to protect their lives and property, preserve the peace, enforce the laws, and detect criminal activity. Law Enforcement Officers do this in a variety of ways, depending on the size and type of their organization. Police and Sheriff Officers deter crime by conducting regular community patrol, arresting those suspected of breaking the law, and spending much of their time helping people in the community. In most jurisdictions, they are expected to exercise authority when necessary, whether on or off duty. Law Enforcement Officers enforce federal, State, and local laws and ordinances. Section 830 of the California Penal Code grants Peace

Officer powers to almost all Law Enforcements Officers working in California. This means they are authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in the performance of their primary duties.

Specific law enforcement duties will be described for each occupation. Routine duties performed by most Law Enforcement Officers include:

- Enforce criminal and civil laws.
- Protect lives and property.
- Serve warrants and subpoenas.
- Investigate criminal activities.
- Gather evidence.
- Make arrests.
- Establish contacts with informants.
- Locate and interview witnesses and suspects.
- Conduct surveillance.
- Guard and transport suspects and prisoners.
- Cooperate with other law enforcement agencies.
- Testify as witnesses at court trials.
- Prepare reports.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

City Police Officers

City police agencies are usually organized by geographic districts. Uniformed Police Officers are assigned to patrol specific areas such as a business district section or residential neighborhoods. They respond to radio dispatches or citizens' requests for police services, provide traffic control, attend community meetings or events, evaluate and control violent situations and subjects, provide first aid, and drive vehicles

under hazardous and emergency conditions. They may train cadet Police Officers.

Officers usually work alone, but may patrol with a partner, especially during training. They must become thoroughly familiar with their patrol area so they can respond timely to individual calls for assistance and recognize and investigate unusual activities, suspicious circumstances, or hazards to public safety.

Deputy Sheriffs

Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs enforce laws at the county level. Sheriffs' departments tend to be relatively small, most having fewer than 25 sworn Officers. Deputy Sheriffs perform law enforcement duties similar to those done by City Police Officers. They patrol designated areas; investigate crime scenes; attend community events; and serve on canine, narcotics, or other special enforcement teams. They may serve as bailiffs to provide security in city and county courts, patrol marine activity and enforce boating laws, and teach at the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certified academies.

Deputy Sheriffs prevent crime in unincorporated areas of counties and cities that contract for services with the Sheriff's department. They also provide security for the courts and operate county detention and correction facilities.

Police and Sheriff Detectives

Police and Sheriff Detectives do not wear uniforms. They are plainclothes investigators who gather facts and collect evidence for criminal cases. They conduct interviews, examine records, observe activities of suspects, participate in searches or arrests, and testify in court. They usually specialize in specific crimes such as homicide or drug trafficking.

District Attorney Investigators

District Attorney Investigators usually work in the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation under the direction of a supervising Investigator. They locate and identify witnesses or suspects, serve subpoenas, and develop information for court cases.

California Highway Patrol (CHP) Officers

California Highway Patrol Officers patrol State highways to interpret and enforce provisions of the vehicle code. They maintain the orderly flow of traffic (especially in hazardous conditions such as heavy fog and major accidents), pursue reckless drivers, issue speeding tickets, conduct field sobriety tests, make arrests, assist persons involved in traffic accidents and breakdowns, and investigate accident causes. They also provide protective security for the governor, other elected officials, and State property.

California Department of Justice (DOJ) Special Agents

Depending on which program they are assigned to, DOJ Special Agents conduct complex civil and criminal investigations of controlled substances; organized criminal activity; antitrust violations; Medi-Cal and federal health care program providers, consumer and investment frauds; money laundering; asset forfeiture; and physical and financial abuse, neglect and sexual assault of elders, dependent adults, and patients.

Special Agents assist other law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations; plan, coordinate and participate in enforcement actions that involve multiple felony suspects; and, working undercover, participate in secret mobile, stationary, and aerial surveillance using high tech surveillance and investigative equipment. They plan, direct and coordinate enforcement activities with other law enforcement agencies; interrogate and interview suspects and witnesses; confer with and assist prosecutors in preparing cases for court; and serve search warrants to seize evidence of criminal activity.

Other California State Agency Investigators

California State agencies employ Investigators who carry out the powers of a Peace Officer for that agency. They investigate white collar crime, such as economic or high tech crime, or fraud. A high tech task force investigates computer and high tech crimes. Investigators also look into allegations and violations of agency laws, rules, and regulations and State codes. They may be assigned to provide technical assistance and

training to local, State, and federal law enforcement, testify as expert witnesses for prosecutors in State and federal courts, confer with local, federal and State Peace Officers on complex investigations, and utilize sophisticated surveillance and electronic evidence-gathering equipment to gather intelligence data.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) Agents

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Agents work for the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. They regulate and investigate violations of federal firearms and explosive laws as well as enforce alcohol and tobacco regulations.

While their duties are varied, ATF Agents primarily investigate and arrest people for federal law violations involving explosives, firearms, arson, liquor, and tobacco. They also obtain physical evidence to use against individuals and groups dealing in stolen goods.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Special Agents

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Special Agents work for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, which is the lead agency for domestic enforcement of federal drug laws. It also has sole responsibility U.S. drug investigations abroad. DEA Agents enforce illegal drug laws and regulations. While they may do many things, they primarily investigate violations of controlled substance laws operating at interstate and international levels; manage a national drug intelligence system to collect, analyze, and disseminate drug intelligence information; and seize assets used for illicit drug trafficking. They also enforce laws that pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents

Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation; their scope of responsibilities involves investigating violations of more than 260 statutes and conducting

sensitive national security violations. The agency investigates areas such as organized crime, terrorism, air piracy, fraud against the government, public corruption, kidnapping, and bank robbery.

Agents may have a variety of assignments; they may conduct interviews, do surveillance, collect evidence of espionage activities, analyze evidence, monitor authorized wiretaps, investigate white collar crime, track stolen property moved between states, or engage in sensitive under-cover operations.

Office of Federal Protective Service (FPS) Officers

Office of Federal Protective Service Officers work for the federal General Services Administration's (GSA) Office of Federal Protective Services that enforces rules and regulations to maintain law and order and protect life and property in federally owned or leased property. FPS Officers protect employees and visitors in the government facilities. They investigate crimes, testify before grand juries and courts, maintain liaison with law enforcement agencies, and conduct intelligence networking with other agencies. They may evaluate crime trends and provide detailed analyses for use in deploying law enforcement and security resources and develop and establish professional contacts with other agencies, professional organizations, and committees to promote crime prevention awareness for employees.

Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Special Agents

Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement is a new agency created in March 2003. This new agency does enforcement functions formerly done by of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). ICE is part of the new Department of Homeland Security (DHS) agency.

Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement Special Agents are classified as Criminal Investigators, Detention and Deportation Officers, and Immigration Agents. They investigate violations of immigration law and aliens involved in criminal activities like drug trafficking and smuggling. They apprehend illegal aliens, detain

them to determine their legal status, and arrange deportation to their own country. They also work closely with foreign consulates and other officials concerned with alien immigration.

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) Special Agents

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is part of the Department of Homeland Security, a new agency created in March 2003. INS formerly did the functions BCIS is responsible for.

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is responsible for administering benefit and service activities for the immigration process. These include settlement for applications for benefits such as naturalization, petitions for the immigration of relatives and workers, work authorizations, adjustments of status, and requests for asylum.

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services Special Agents are classified as immigration officers. They process the host of applications and forms necessary to ensure the immigration of people and their families to the U.S., from initial stages, to permanent residence, and finally to citizenship.

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Special Agents

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection is part of the Department of Homeland Security, a new agency created in March 2003. It was formerly under INS and called Border and Transportation Security, Customs and Border Protection. It is responsible for protecting more than 8,000 miles of international land and water boundaries preventing illegal alien crossings and for apprehending aliens that are illegally in the U.S.

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection Special Agents are classified as Border Patrol Agents, Immigration Inspectors, and Customs Agents. They prevent the smuggling of undocumented foreign nationals into the U.S., apprehend violators, and seize contraband such as narcotics. They investigate violations of areas such as narcotics smuggling, money laundering, and customs fraud. They enforce the Arms Export

Control Act. They also investigate all cases where smuggling, transportation, and sale of narcotics and other contraband have been verified. They develop, maintain, and use an informant network; do physical and electronic surveillance; and examine records from importers and exporters, banks, and manufacturers.

In addition BCBP Special Agents interview individual seeking entry or reentry to the U.S. and its territories and examine their luggage. They inspect passports to determine the legality of entry and prepare reports, maintain records and process applications and petitions for immigration or temporary residence. They admit properly documented aliens and advise them of their rights and obligations.

Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Special Agents

Naval Criminal Investigative Service carries out a wide variety of operations in the fields of general criminal investigations, computer crime investigations, foreign counterintelligence, and naval security programs for the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Special Agents do a variety of law enforcement tasks, but concentrate on conducting criminal investigations for the Navy and Marine Corps at military installations on land or at sea. They also provide global counterintelligence support to this military branch. New NCIS Special Agents work under the close supervision of field training agents. During their first several years on the job, Agents train for a wide range of investigations. Later, they specialize in one of four major career fields: general criminal investigations, procurement fraud investigations, foreign counterintelligence, or technical services, which includes technical surveillance countermeasure specialists and polygraph examiners. Special agents in the general criminal investigations field may be trained in a number of fields ranging from arson investigations to undercover operations.

U.S. Marshals

U.S. Marshals work for the federal Department of Justice. Their mission is to protect the federal

courts and ensure the effective operations of the judicial system.

Marshals have the widest jurisdiction of any federal law enforcement agency and are involved in some degree in almost all federal law enforcement activities. They help maintain an elite unit capable of responding to any national emergency within six hours. Typical duties for Marshals include protection of witnesses, employees, and families of the court, and housed and transport prisoners; apprehension of fugitives who have failed to comply with federal court orders; and seizure and management of property obtained from drug and criminal cases. They also track and arrest fugitives from the federal government.

OTHER AGENCIES

Other employers that have police and investigator classifications include colleges and universities, housing authorities, railroads, airports, transit districts, utility districts, and State hospitals.

WHAT SKILLS ARE IMPORTANT?

Important skills, knowledge, and abilities for Law Enforcement Officers include:

- **Complex Problem Solving** – Identifying complex problems and reviewing related information to develop and evaluate options and implement solutions.
- **Active Listening** – Giving full attention to what other people are saying, taking time to understand the points being made, asking questions as appropriate, and not interrupting at inappropriate times.
- **Active Learning** – Understanding the implications of new information for both current and future problem-solving and decision-making.
- **Critical Thinking** – Using logic and reasoning to identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative solutions, conclusions or approaches to problems.
- **Social Perceptiveness** – Being aware of others' reactions and understanding why they react as they do.

- **Speaking** – Talking to others to convey information effectively.
- **Judgment and Decision Making** – Considering the relative costs and benefits of potential actions to choose the most appropriate one.
- **Public Safety and Security** – Knowledge of relevant equipment, policies, procedures, and strategies to promote effective local, state, or national security operations for the protection of people, data, property, and institutions.
- **Law and Government** – Knowledge of laws, legal codes, court procedures, precedents, government regulations, executive orders, agency rules, and the democratic political process.
- **English Language** – Knowledge of the structure and content of the English language including the meaning and spelling of words, rules of composition, and grammar.
- **Reaction Time** – The ability to quickly respond (with the hand, finger, or foot) to a signal (sound, light, picture) when it appears.
- **Inductive Reasoning** – The ability to combine pieces of information to form general rules or conclusions (includes finding a relationship among seemingly unrelated events).
- **Written Expression** – The ability to communicate information and ideas in writing so others will understand.
- **Oral Comprehension** – The ability to listen to and understand information and ideas presented through spoken words and sentences.

WHAT'S THE WORK ENVIRONMENT?

Police work can be dangerous and stressful. In addition to the obvious dangers of confrontations with criminals, Officers need to be constantly alert and ready to deal appropriately with a number of other threatening situations. Many Law Enforcement Officers witness death and suffering resulting from accidents and criminal behavior. A career in Law Enforcement may take a toll on Officers' private lives.

Law Enforcement Officers are subjected to a variety of work locations such as: patrol cars, airports, courtrooms, prisons, crime scenes, undercover surveillance points, U.S. borders, or

traditional offices. Some may travel to investigate cases, protect government officials and foreign dignitaries, or transport prisoners and witnesses. They work varied, prolonged, and irregular shifts. They may work alone, with a partner, or as part of a team.

Union Membership

Most Law Enforcement Officers belong to unions. Many of the unions are organized at the city, county, and State levels. However, there are several national and international unions with which the locals can affiliate. Some of these are organized to represent specific groups within law enforcement. Others represent most all sworn Officers, as well as support personnel.

WHAT'S THE CALIFORNIA JOB OUTLOOK?

The following information is from the occupational projections produced by the Employment Development Department (EDD) Labor Market Information Division (LMID):

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

Estimated number of workers in 2000:	64,500
Estimated number of workers in 2010:	83,900
Projected Growth 2000-2010:	30.1%
Est. openings due to separations by 2010:	15,600

These figures do not include self-employment.

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers will grow faster than average compared with all occupations in California.

Detectives and Criminal Investigators

Estimated number of workers in 2000:	9,100
Estimated number of workers in 2010:	11,400
Projected Growth 2000-2010:	25.3%
Est. openings due to separations by 2010:	12,300

These figures do not include self-employment.

Detectives and Criminal Investigators will grow faster than average compared with all occupations in California.

The demand for Law Enforcement Officers depends largely on government spending, population growth, and the crime rate. However, opportunities also occur as Officers leave the

labor force because of retirement or a change in career.

Many agencies have trouble recruiting qualified candidates for Law Enforcement positions. This is, in part, due to a thorough pre-employment background investigation and physical agility, medical, and psychological examination screening process that eliminates many applicants.

Trends

Projected job outlook reflects population growth and continued favorable economic conditions. However, the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States is expected to substantially increase the need for additional Law Enforcement Officers for federal, State, county, and municipal levels.

WHAT DOES THE JOB PAY?

California Earnings

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers 2002 Wages

Hourly wages range from	\$21.43	to	\$32.47
Average hourly wage	\$26.77		
Average annual wage	\$55,689		

Source: Occupational Employment Survey of Employers by EDD/LMID.

Detectives and Criminal Investigators 2002 Wages

Hourly wages range from	\$25.10	to	\$35.55
Average hourly wage	\$30.26		
Average annual wage	\$62,930		

Source: Occupational Employment Survey of Employers by EDD/LMID.

The beginning monthly salary (Range A) for California Department of Justice Special Agents is \$3,078 to \$3,620. Experienced Agents can earn up to \$65,892 per year. The annual base salary upon graduation from the Academy for CHP Officers is \$44,304. CHP Officers receive a five percent base salary increase each year for five years until they reach top step salary of \$53,844 annually.

According to a survey done in 2000 by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and

Training (POST) the average entry salary in California for Peace Officers ranged from \$3,147 to \$3,944 monthly. Investigators working for California State Agencies are included in this entry-level wage range.

Federal Earnings

Federal Law Enforcement workers' salary is determined according to a General Service (GS) pay scale for Law Enforcement Occupations. This is higher than the regular GS level for federal employees because of the dangerous nature of the job. The list below reflects the annual earnings by GS level for Law Enforcement Occupations. There are 10 steps within each GS level.

GS Salary Table for Federal
Law Enforcement Officers
January 2003

GS-5	\$28,909 - \$35,938
GS-6	\$30,485 - \$38,324
GS-7	\$32,909 - \$41,621
GS-8	\$34,302 - \$43,950
GS-9	\$36,703 - \$47,359
GS-10	\$40,419 - \$52,155

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management 2003 Schedule

The entry-level for INS Agents, ATF Agents, Customs Agents, Federal Protective Officers, and U.S. Marshals is at the GS-5 level. NCIS Agents begin at the GS-7 level. Entry-level salary for DEA Agents is at the GS-7 or GS-9 level. FBI Agents enter at the GS-10 level. Federal special agents and inspectors receive an additional 25% of their salary for overtime pay due to the large amount of overtime they work on a regular basis.

Federal Officers also receive additional "Locality Pay" according to the city or county in which they live. While this additional amount varies based upon the location, it is between \$2,000 and \$6,000 above the base salary. There are also recruitment and relocation bonuses and retention allowances available for some positions.

Hours

Law Enforcement Officers work a minimum of 40 hours a week; however, they seldom have a standard workweek. Rather, Officers may work

night patrol or be required to work undercover surveillance. They are often required to work on weekends and holidays. In addition, Officers are often required to be on-call when off duty. Some agencies offer a work schedule where Officers work ten-hour shifts, four days per week. Work performed beyond the normal hours or on holidays is generally compensated with extra pay. Overtime work is common and some jobs, especially with federal agencies, may require extensive travel.

Benefits

Benefit packages usually include:

- Medical, dental, and life insurance, and retirement plans.
- Vacation and holidays, sick leave, and long-term disability pay.
- Educational incentives and special training pay.
- Bilingual allowances.
- Uniform and equipment allowances.
- Specialized Unit wage increase (Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Canine Handlers, or the Bomb Squad).
- Eligible to retire at age 50.

HOW DO I PREPARE FOR THIS JOB?

Education and Training

Law Enforcement Officers must complete a POST-certified training program. Graduates then must complete an on-the-job probationary period with a law enforcement agency to earn a POST Basic Certificate.

To be eligible for Peace POST training you must:

- Be at least 18 years of age.
- Be a high school graduate or achieve satisfactory scores on the General Educational Development Test (GED) or the High School Proficiency Examination.
- Be a U.S. citizen or a permanent resident alien who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship.

- Be personally interviewed to show suitability (maturity, ability to communicate appearance, etc.) for law enforcement service.
- Be of good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation.
- Be free from any physical limitations that would interfere with job performance (examined by a physician).
- Be free from emotional or mental condition that would interfere with job performance (evaluated by a psychologist).
- Pass a physical examination administered by a physician.
- Receive satisfactory results on a psychological screening examination conducted by a psychologist.
- Be fingerprinted and have a search of local, State and national files for any criminal records.
- Have no felony convictions.
- Pass the POST Entry-Level Law Enforcement Test Battery to demonstrate reading and writing ability at levels needed to perform the work. (To review an online copy of this test, visit the POST Web site at www.post.ca.gov.)

An extensive background investigation is conducted for each candidate. Applicants must have a satisfactory record as a law-abiding citizen and maintain good credit. Persons convicted of a felony are disqualified from employment. Use of drugs can disqualify an applicant.

Most State agency Law Enforcement jobs require a four-year college degree. Applicants must be eligible for the Basic or Specialized Basic POST Certificate within 24 months of appointment or before passing the probationary period for the agency. Many detective and investigator jobs are filled with experienced Officers who have completed additional education to qualify for the positions.

Most federal law enforcement institutions require a four-year degree with an above average grade point. However, the FBI requires additional education and/or experience. Some agencies allow the substitution of three years of responsible

experience or a combination of education and experience for this requirement, except the FBI. State and local law enforcement agencies require a high school diploma or its equivalent. However, some college classes are desirable.

Training is given at national centers for Federal Agents and at State and local academies for CHP Officers, Investigators, Deputy Sheriffs, and Police Officers. Academy training time varies with each agency, but usually averages 16-18 weeks.

Licensing and Certification

Within 24 months of the date of hire, Law Enforcement Officers must get the Regular or Specialized Basic Certificate. To do this, they complete the POST Regular or Specialized Basic Course and successfully serve their probation period.

Continuing Education

Law enforcement agencies regularly provide training to their Officers to keep them current on latest methods and technologies in police science. They are required to complete 24 hours of continuing education every two years. They also must qualify in the use of firearms quarterly if authorized to carry weapons.

Intermediate and Advanced POST Certificates may be earned as Officers gain experience and additional training and education.

HOW DO I FIND THE JOB?

Positions in Law Enforcement with federal, State, and local agencies are filled through civil service examinations. When openings occur, they are advertised in federal, State, county, and city personnel offices and on agency Web sites. Openings may also be advertised in local newspapers. Some agencies participate in job fairs held at colleges or universities. General information and employment applications may usually be obtained by writing directly to the agencies.

Direct application to employers remains one of the most effective job search methods. Check for telephone listings under State, federal, county and city government in your area. Most agencies have a Web site that provides employment information. California job openings can be found at various online job-listing systems including CalJOBSSM at www.caljobs.ca.gov or at America's Job Bank at www.ajb.dni.us.

For other occupational and wage information and a listing of the largest employers in any county, visit the Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Web page at www.calmis.ca.gov. Find further job search assistance from your nearest Job Service office www.edd.ca.gov/jsloc.htm or the closest One-Stop site listed on the California WorkNet site, www.sjtcc.ca.gov/sjtccweb/one-stop.

In addition to the State and federal agencies job information sites listed below, you can find other agency Web sites by searching the Internet using the key words "law enforcement".

WHERE CAN THIS JOB LEAD?

Special Agents and Officers can promote to higher ranking and administrative positions through oral and written examinations. In addition, they can transfer into special investigative task force units or become field training Officers. Law Enforcement Officers are encouraged to obtain college or advanced degrees for additional pay and for better advancement opportunities.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Local and Regional Agencies

For local and regional law enforcement agencies check the telephone directory under county and city government listing.

State Agencies

California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)
1601 Alhambra Boulevard
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 227-3909
www.post.ca.gov

California State Personnel Board
801 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-1705
www.spb.ca.gov

California State Department of Justice
Testing and Selection Office
P.O. Box 944255
Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
(916) 324-5039
www.caag.state.ca.us

California Highway Patrol
P.O. Box 942898
Sacramento, CA 94298-0001
(888) 422-4756
www.chp.ca.gov

Federal Agencies

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Personnel Division
650 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Rm. 4100
Washington, D.C. 20226
(202) 927-8610
www.atf.treas.gov

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001
(202) 324-3000
www.fbi.gov

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration
Services (BCIS)
Bureau of Immigration and Customs
Enforcement (ICE)
Bureau of Customs and Border
Protection (BCBP)
www.dhs.gov

Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS)
Headquarters
716 Sicard Street SE, Suite 2000
Washington Navy Yard, D.C. 20388-5380
(800) 616-8891
www.ncis.navy.mil

U.S. Customs Service
(800) 944-7725
www.customs.ustreas.gov

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001
www.usdoj.gov

U.S. Marshals Service
Human Resources Division
Law Enforcement Recruiting
Washington, D.C. 20530-1000
(202) 307-8678
www.usdoj.gov/marshals

Drug Enforcement Administration
Special Agent Recruitment
700 Army Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202
(800) 332-4288
www.dea.gov

Employment Projections by Occupation
www.calmis.ca.gov/htmlfile/subject/occproj.htm

Employment and Wages by Occupation
[www.calmis.ca.gov/file/occup\\$/OES\\$.htm](http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/occup$/OES$.htm)

RELATED OCCUPATIONAL GUIDES

Security Guards	No. 75
Probation Officers and Parole Agents	No. 192
Correctional Officers	No. 220
Park Rangers	No. 232
Crime and Intelligence Analysts	No. 557

OCCUPATIONAL CODE REFERENCES

SOC (*Standard Occupational Classification*)
Detectives and Criminal Investigators 33-3021
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers 33-3051

O*NET (*Occupational Information Network*)
Detectives and Criminal Investigators 33-3021.00
Police Detectives 33-3021.01
Criminal Investigators and
Special Agents 33-3021.03
Police Patrol Officers 33-3051.01
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs 33-3051.03

OES (*Occupational Employment Statistics*)
Police Detectives 63011
Police Patrol Officers 63014
U.S. Marshals 63026
Criminal Investigators, Public Service 63028
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs 63032

DOT (*Dictionary of Occupational Titles*)
Protective Officer 372.363-010
Community Service Officer, Patrol 372.367-010
Guard, Immigration 372.567-014
Special Agent 375.167-042
Police Officer I 375.263-014
State-Highway Police Officer 375.263-018
Detective 375.267-010
Detective, Narcotics and Vice 375.267-014
Investigator, Narcotics 375.267-018
Investigator, Vice 375.267-022
Police Inspector I 375.267-026
Police Inspector II 375.267-030
Border Guard 375.363-010
Sheriff, Deputy 377.263-010
Deputy United States Marshal 377.267-010